Page 3, first full paragraph

Various forms of light assembly body protrusions and cavity recesses may be used and, in alternative embodiments, recesses may be provided in the light assembly ends for engagement with mating protrusions on the cavity end walls. In any case, the length of the light assembly is resiliently reduced by compression ~~[compressed]~~ to allow insertion of the body and engagement of the bumps and dimples. An "O" ring end cap seal at each end of the tubular body, with the "O" ring being axially compressed between the housing end and the end cap, provides the required resilience and spring travel. In an alternative embodiment, one or both end protrusions may be two piece, telescoping mechanisms, spring loaded to extend.

Page 3 for the paragraph describing FIGURE 4

FIGURE 4 is a longitudinal section view taken along section line ~~[3-3]~~ 4-4 of Figure 1;

Page 4, paragraphs 2 and 3

FIGURES 1-4 show preferred embodiment 10 of the present invention. Here, light assembly 12 is seen to be mounted in cavity 14 at the rear edge of toilet seat ring 16. It is also shown that toilet seat ring hinge lugs 18L and 18R are [~~adjacent to~~] the ends of cavity 14. Toilet seat mounting lugs 20 L and 20R are affixed to toilet bowl 22 by conventional means, well known to all skilled in the toilet seat arts. Toilet seat lid hinge lugs 24L and 24R are located to the outside of toilet seat mounting lugs 20L and 20R so as to provide a separate hinged attachment for toilet seat lid 26.

FIGURE 2, taken at section arrows 2-2 of Fig. 1, shows liight assembly 12, the body, internals and function thereof being described in the referenced U.S. patent number 5,437,066, as it appears when installed in cavity 14. Here, protrusion 28L and 29, which extends into recess 42L ([~~not shown~~] Fig. 4), are seen as a cross-sectioned portion of light assembly end cap 30L. End cap extensions 32 and 34 contact the lateral wall surface 36 of cavity 14 so as to hold a fixed angular relationship between light assembly 12 and toilet seat ring 16. In an alternative arrangement, shown in this same view, blocking lugs 38 and 40, extensions of lateral wall surface 36, contact the exterior of light assembly 12 to achieve the same result.

Page 5, paragraphs 1 and 2

FIGURE 5 is a longitudinal view, taken through the center of recesses 42L and 42R and protrusions 28L and 28R. In the upper half of the view, the length of light assembly 12 is only slightly compressed, sufficient to squeeze "O" rings [[44]] 48 between end caps 30L and 30R and the ends of tubular light assembly housing 46, so as to create an effective seal. Protrusion 28L is shown as merely a rounded hump on the surface of end cap 30L, while protrusion 28R is shown to be a length extending member. Either is appropriate as a designer's choice for conforming the length of light assembly 12 to that of cavity 14 so that protrusions 28L and 28R fit into recesses 42L and 42R, so as to hold light assembly 12 in place. In the lower half of the view, the length of light assembly 12 is more severely comoressed, sufficient to squeeze "O" rings 48 between end caps 30 and tubular housing 46 and [~~significantly~~] resiliently reduce the overall length of light assembly 12. In this condition, light assembly 12 is short enough to fit within the length of cavity 14 for fitting protrusions 28L and 28R into recesses 42L and 42R, where residual compressive forces will hold it in place.. Alternativly, if recesses 42L & 42R were protrusions and protrusions 28L and 28R were recesses, light assembly 12 would be retained in the same manner.

FIGURE 6 shows protrusion 70, which may be used at one or both ends of alternative embodiments of the present inventions. Here, guiding extension 52 of end cap 50, is sized to fit freely within sliding protrusion 54. Coiled compression spring 56 fits inside of sliding protrusion 54 so as to urge it outwardly to an extended length position for engagement with recesses 42L and 42R. In such embodiments, "O" ring 58 fits inside of tubular light assembly body 62.